## THE AMERICAN GIRL.

Although Capricious Sometimes She is Charming Always.

HER LATEST IDEAS OF FASHION

As Pleasing in Appearance as They Are Bewildering in Description.

The Surprising Variety of Cowns that Adora the Fair Creature at Evening in the Ballroom, in the Morning on the Bonch, and in the Afternoon in the Draw. ing Room, Besides Others for the Garden Party and for 5 o'Clock Ten-Other Interesting Fancies of the Feminine World.

Of the manifold and marvellous ways of woman fair, the "waysiest ways." as Annie Blosson's old maid said, are those of the American girl in adapting her personality to the peculiar phase of mode she capriciously chooses o adopt. If she selects for her fashion plate some great master's famous painting of a fair and stately grande dame of ancient lineage, this girl, without a grandfather, wears the rustling brocade and priceless lace with a regal grace that the queens and daughters of queens, who invented the mode, never knew. If she dons a frock of flower-sprigged cotton girdled with ribbon and crowned with a big flapping hat, falling in picturesque curves about her face, a Dresden china shepherdess smiling at her inseparable companion statuette on the mantel, no one is less guileless and more worldly wise and worm than she. If she appropriates the waistcoat masculine and the prosaic galluses of her brother man, she gives to the one a fascinating slope at the waist line and to the other an enchanting curve at the front never known to suspenders since Adam cut his from a grapevine, and wears both with an easy nonchalance, a trig smartness, an air of jolly good comradeship toward him from whose dress she has fliched them, which in turn changes, with the changing of her raiment, to a demure coy diffidence, an appealing sweet helplessness in keeping with the softly fallin which at lunch she does the artiess-the sweetly simple sainte de mousseline. All this is very confusing and bewildering

to the intellect of the average summer young man, to whom a girl appears in the ball room at night in a gown like that in the first illus



tration. It is of heavy old-fashioned chintz brocade, pale, misty blue, sprayed with roses as large as life. The skirt falls straight and plain, fulling out in beautifully sloping breadths from the waist to the demi train in the back. What little waist there is is finished about the neck with a tucker of rich old lace, creamy and cobweb fine. This waist is belted just below the fulness of the bust with a broad, felded scarf of blue gauze, entangling in its woof gleaming threads of silver, which is tied on one shoulder. falling thence to the hem of the rustling skirt. What there is lacking in bodice is fully made up in imposing sleeves puffed high and full on the shoulder. The hair, dressed like that in the pictures of Josephine before she wore the



to the height of the stately and queenly maiden who with the cold, disdainduchess, this sumptuous tollet at midnight, and greats him the next morning on the beach ready for a sail daringly deflant Menhistophelean crimson with a self-sufficient sort of epaulette cape, and on the sleaves independent revers of white outlined with gold braid embroid-

Empress coronet, adds

ered with gold anchors, and open-ing over an unbending expanse of white linen as immaculately laundered as his own on occasions of state and imporskipper's place on the yacht and give the summer youth information about navigation which he couldn't buy when he was meas ured for his sash and blazer.

Then when he is beginning to get accustomed to this and to like it immensely, the



e changes, and, in some cool corner of the drawing room, a misty white figure, in faintly perfumed, softly falling draperies. without a hint of ornament or a gleam of iswel, confronts him, and with plaintive, appealing grace restores his intoxicating sense of superiority. Just how a girl who can reef a sail and handle the tiller with such easy grace in the early part of the day can get too helpless to pick up her own handkerchief at 2 o'clock pumies him, but he likes it, and he likes the gown of thin stuff, so simply made, so transparent and feminine, through which she lets him see the fair pink tints of her neck and arms, for she doesn't line her muslin gowns any more only to the shoulders, and leaves the full sleeves entirely without lining. The waist is shirred with a round yoke, which finishes in a narrow ruffle bow about the neck, and then is gathered again at the bottom of the waist with a belt of the same material laid in many folds upon a fitted coresiet and tied at the back or in front in long loops and ends. The sleeves are a succession of puffs from the shoulders down to the elbow, where they finish in a deep out or a full ruffle. jewel, confronts him, and with plaintive.

leaving the arms bare. The skirt may have one or many ruffles of lace or of the same material as the dress, with pretty 'insertions through which faistly tinted ribbons are threaded. About the cutest looking dress imaginable is of fine white Swiss muslin, with lace ruffles gathered up in pale green ribbons, the tiny shirrs in the waist drawn up with more green ribbons, and a broad sash of silk tied in a single knot at the waist and falling in deep fringes over the ruffles.

There are some questions that involuntarily arise and elude satisfactory solution. There is the old, old one, "Is that fellow bluffling, or has he two pairs?" There is the



puzzling one, "Why does the little, inferior man, always marry the tall, majestic woman?" and there is this, which occurs to us daily at this season, "Why is the prospect of a garden party, or outdoor fete, so irritating to the clerk of the weather, so sure to precipitate a storm to ruin the dainty gowns which always adorn such a festival?" One of the prettiest of these gowns, and one slightly out of the ordinary, which was subjected recently to the usual drenching, and lives now only in the memory of those who saw its glory, was of flowered foulard, mauve, with trais of clematis in deeper tints, and those of white just touched with color. It was made in purely princess form and with no visible seams. A broad cape-like



ruffle of Irish point, or one of its close imitations, covered the back, formed deep enaulets on the sleeves, crossed fichu-like in front, and was arranged in the form of a jabot down one side the front. The foot of the skirt has three narrow ruffles of plain material, and the plastron with its folded collar is also plain. The bat of fancy grass braid, dead dull green, is wreathed with yellow primroses, and the parasol is also of yellow chiffon, with a stick of painted china.

Any one who can design a new arrangement

of painted chins.

Any one who can design a new arrangement of the popular blouse is a benefactor beloved of her kind, and the pretty and novel idea given pere will be appreciated to the full. The material, which is one of the pretty linens so much used for boating dresses, and is of the peculiar dull blue in which this material is shown, is fitted smoothly over the shoulders, and its extra fulness is gathered in to fit the waist at three places one just at a level with



sleeves of the dress are of pink mousseline de sole made very full, and reaching just below the elbow, whore they are completed with broad ruffles of lace. The entire front of the dress is of mousseline, gathered in at the bottom of the skirt in a puff, and extending to the waist, and the same material forms a fichu about the neck. From the jointure of this fichu two full flounces of fine white lace are gathered, falling one above the other, each shorter in thecentre than at the sides, and arranged in Watteau effect, overhung by long ends of ribbon. The train of the dress at the lack is in the popular Watteau style. A new form of outing hat, combining all the excellencies of practicability, common to the ordinary type, with an element of graceful picturesqueness unknown to the rough-and-ready straw or shapeless



cability, common to the ordinary type, with an element of graceful pictures queness unknown to the rough-and-ready straw or shapeless felt, is the Tudor hat, copied from the old pictures. It has a soft full crown, like the Tam o Shanter, and a flaring slashed brim which does not press down upon the bang to the destruction of its desired fluffiness. A smart little sailor hat in one of the new shapes, with a double-decked crown, is of black lacy straw, very light and cool in appearance, and its trimmed with bright scarlet cherries in clusters of green leaves, and with loops and ends of black velvet ribbon.

The ubiquitous Eton jacket is particularly pretty as an adjunct to the wool gowns worn by little malds and misses. It may form a part of the gown itself or be made of blue or scarlet

pretty as an adjunct to the wool gowns worn by little maids and misses. It may form a part of the gown itself or be made of blue or scarlet as an outer garment for cool days. In the little dress shown the material is a soft, porce-iain-blue wool, plaided with threads of deeper blue and white, crossbarred with scarlet. The skirt and waist are gathered full to a belt, the waist fulling again to the collar band. The little coat is of scarlet serge, forming the waist in the back and turning away in revers to show its fullness in front. A scar-



let tie and saflor hat of the same bright color may be worn.

The other little dress is of white wool, made in the Russian style, opening on one side from the shoulder to the hem, belted with a pointed girdle, and made with a turn-down collar and deep cape on the sieeves. A delicate pattern of blue or gold finishes all the edges. It will be noticed that each of the dresses is made short, in the French fashion, barely covering the knees, as only tipy toddlers went the long quaint skirts of the Eate Greenaway model,

A style of bodies which only extremely long-waisted women should have temerity to essay is illustrated in one of the striped Kanka crapes. An exquisition

is illustrated in one of the striped Hanka crapes, an exquisitely sheer soft material, to be found only at the India stores. It comes in stripes of white, with violet, mauve, paie blue, or rose lines. It goes without saying that the skirt is plain and long, and has a single narrow insertion of white at the bottom, put between two fringed ruches of rose silk, the color of the stripes. The waist is entirely of white lace, lined with rose, the sleeves, also, and over this is fitted a corselet of black velvet ribbon bands, three in number, pointing downward in front and brought up high at the back to form a succession of flat, square bows. The touch of black is very Frenchy on the dainty light dress, but colored ribbons may be used as well if preferred.

INTERESTING WOMEN.

In Public Affairs and Private Charities in the Old World. Madame Salazaro is the only modern Italian woman whose name is really well known in the advanced circles of Paris and London. Although she is a young woman, she has done much to ameliorate the condition of her fellow countrywomen, and Signor Crispi holds her in the greatest esteem and respect. A Fiorentine by birth, she is full of the fire and arder of her race, and her earnest pleading has won the cause dear to her partisans in every camp. The dream of Mme. Salazaro's life is to found a university where the two sexes can study together without let or hindrance. She visited Girton and Newsham, Oxford and Cambridge about two years ago in order to gather ideas for her scheme, and was warmly received by Miss Helen Gladstone and the late Miss Clough. On her return to Italy she asked and obtained an audience of Queen Marguerita and unfolded her views. Since then her proposed reforms and detection of abuses in the existing laws affecting Italian women have been favorably received at the Quirinal, and the plucky champion of women's rights has found her path less stony in consequence. Mrs. Garrett Fawcett is not only the mother

of the only girl senior wrangler in the world. she is also one of the best platform speakers in England, and the most logical talker among political economists of our day. She still recalls to many of her friends the slight, goldenhaired Millie Garrett who married Harry Fawcett, the brilliant Oxiord scholar, who was blinded accidentally by his own father while the two were shooting.

It was a touching sight, that of the tall, powerful, helpless man being led about by his wife. As a reward for his services to the Liberal party, the blind member of Parliament was made Postmaster-General, and Mrs. Fawcettated as private secretary and was eminently successful. Since her husband's death Mrs. Garreit Fawcett has led a quiet, busy life with her sister. Agnes Garreit. Both ladies are devoted to the woman suffrage question. Baroness Hirsch is an interesting and capable woman, and the Baron often declares that his best stroke of business was marrying her. She belonged to what may be styled the Jewish aristocraey, and her marriage portion was the foundation of Baron Hirsch's present large fortune. She is a sweet-faced, motherly looking woman of about 60 years of age. She idolized her only son, and since his death has never been seen at any public place of amusement. Her whole time is spent in regulating, organizing, and visiting the charitable institutions founded and kept up by her husband and herself, and lately she has given considerable thought to the emigration scheme devised by the Baron as a means of helping his unfortunate fellow religionists.

The Marchioness of Sallsbury is an extremolyclever and well-informed woman, notwithstanding her odd abrupt manners and entire lack of that gracious courtesy and good breeding which may be said to be second nature with many English women of rank. The present Prime Minister of Great Britain married her about thirty-five years ago while Lord Robert Cecil, and they have always been known as an exceptionally devoted and united couple. She devotes all her spare time to the Frimrose League and architecture: it was chiefly in deference to this new hobby of his wife's that the Marquis of Sallsbury bought an estate at Beaulieu, a mountain village midway between hice and Monte Carlo. With the aid of her son. Lord Robert Cecil, Lady Sallsbury drew all the plans of the stately chatch with the plans of the stately chance of the president of Fran wife. As a reward for his services to the Liberal party, the blind member of Parliament was made Postmaster-General, and Mrs. Faw-

Seclusion and Spare Minutes that Ques

There is a funny story told of a man who visited for a long time in the house with the woman he adored, and, owing to the assidnous attention of his hostess, found no opportunity to declare his devotion. In sheer desperation, as he was about to depart, he scriboled on his menu card, "Will you marry me?" and sent it to the lady in the drawing room. "Tell the gentleman yes," was the message

All of which reminds one of the fact that few hostesses appreciate that the fundamental principle in the art of fine entertaining is to gracefully leave your guests alone, after having given them the freedom of your castle and provided them with every comfort and convenience possible within its environment. Every one remembers the unutterable exhaustion of visiting in a household where the hostess, with the kindliest and best motives in the world, demands the complete sacrifice of one's individuality and inclination to the pleasures she provides and the plans she formulates. where the hurried round of drives, visits. and banquets procludes all possibility for rest, where the letters you ought to write, the books you like to read, and the sweet self-communion which all but shallow natures enjoy must be neglected for want of time between fête and festival. Can you ever forget the long. hot afternoons, when existence was tolerable

fête and festival. Can you ever forget the long, hot afternoons, when existence was tolerable only in the coolest of negligées, and discomfort forgotten only in the lightest of summer novels; but when your hesters, from a mistaken sense of duty, insisted on entertaining you with conversation in which you were obliged to share or seem ungracious and ungrateful?

The theory of entertaining is nowhere so thoroughly understood and so exquisitely carried out as in English country houses, where the guest is taken in as one of the family, left entirely to follow his own bent through the long mornings, and only expected to be on duty at the full-dress parade of the formal dinner. And this idea may be carried out even in small households where only one maid, and perhaps that one incompetent, is included in the menage, if the hostess is hospitable enough to receive her guest as one of the family. The least sign of effort, either in the preparation of meals or the provisions for enjoyment on the part of the hostess, unconsciously defents her intention to please her guest. The guest that expects of the woman with one servant the same elaborateness of cuisine and exactness of service which she receives from the woman that keeps three, is not worth trying to please and does not deserve a second invitation. And the simple meal, plainly cooked, and served without effort at display, presided over by an easy hostess, is far more enjoyable than the most elaborate of banquets with the hostess tired and distrait, anxious lest the maid blunder

or the ylands be overdone during her absence or the viamus be overdone during her absence from the range.

"I give my friend my dinner, not his, not some one's else, but my own dinner, said a man who was fond of entertaining. "Not a single extra dish is brought on. I call it the highest compliment I can pay him to take him into my family and let him share the comforts

man who was some of entertaining. Not single extra dish is brought on. I call it the highest compliment I can pay him to take him into my family and let him share the comforts I enjoy."

Too often the rock upon which successful entertaining is wrecked is the mistaken notion of trying to run the household on the plan of the one managed by the guest, instead of in the usual way. This works confusion in the domestic machinery, the strain wearies the mistress and maid, and the atmosphere is sure to affect the guest. There is opportunity for the expression of pretty courtsey and welcome in the arrangement of the guest chamber. which should have all the little comforts and conveniences that are not easily transported, or that may be forgotten. There should be plus in the cushion, soap in its dish, brush brooms, combs, quantities of towels, line and coarse, to suit all tastes, a few flowers in a vase on the table, with a new magazine, some light and pleasing books, and a late novel, plenty of extra blankets in the closet, plenty of room in the bureau drawers, a comfortable chair in a cosey corner, and window shades in perfect working order. One of the things rare to find and greatly appreciated by a guest is a writing desk with pens and ink and stationery, for almost the first thing after arrival, and frequently before the trunks are unlocked, one desires to announce by post to the friends at home his safe journey.

Make your guest feel that this room is his eastle, to which he may retire at pleasure and in which you rarely intrude, allow the friend beneath your roof to enter into the routine of your house, had beneated the trunks making him feel that he is not bound to accept your econdant to fine to his entertainment, but always making him feel that he is not bound to accept your constant company or conversation because he is in your house, and doubtless he will be giad to accept your second invitation. If a person comes for a long stay in your household, the visit will be most satisfactory if you are not constantly

ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR. Odd-shaped Combs, Jewelled Fillets, and Metal Bow Knots,

There is a certain feminine coquetry about ornamenting the hair, and there may be just as much character displayed in the use of the trifles and baubles as in the rest of one's per-sonal adornment; their becomingness lies very much in the degree of artistic taste shown in their selection.

Long, twisted, and odd-shaped shell combs and the finely traced and filigree gold ones are the fashion now. Both styles are produced in many shapes and in the cheaper imitation materials, like French gilt, enamel, silver plating, and horn, in some cases quite difficult to distinguish from the genuine. Both are reproductions of the Louis XVL

difficult to distinguish from the genuine. Both are reproductions of the Louis XVL styles, and as shell in its various shapes has been worn very much longer than metal, preference is given to the latter.

As bonnet supports in carriage and visiting use, nothing at present is more jaunty and rich than the gold combs. They may have shell teeth or they may be of gold. Some are jewelled and others are of English sterling silver, but they are not very large. The more fashionable shapes are irregular. On the street shell coabs are appropriate and useful in securing bonnets and hats. The newest shapes are the long, twisted, irregular triangles of plain soild shell or ecalle, or those with one or both rims and teeth of soild shell and the rest the most lace-like open patterns of shell carving.

Jewelled hairpins are less in vogue than heretofore, and in their place may be seen jeweled quills in gold, bronze, and silver, with jewelled eyes, and they are emphatically not for the street but for evening coffures.

The very newest things for evening adornment are the gold and jewelled Marguerite, Desdemona, and Juliette fillets, with thy fringes, that spread out like a hair net and are worn across the back of the confure, or at an angle on the crown of the head, while Grecian bandeau or chains of pearls or beads form the decoration of front and sides. Finally, bowknots and loops in metal are perched on long hairpins. They come in all shades, and for young people are coquettish and feminine.

diversely gifted with capability than Mme Carnot, wife of the French President. Her work hegins at 8 o'clock each morning how ever late the social functions at which she ever late the social functions at which she must appear have kept her the night before. Hundreds of letters are brought to her each morning, and examined with the aid of her secretaries, and appeals for relief are inquired into and answered. She draws up the menus for each day's serving, attends personally to the comfort of her guests, keeps all her accounts, pays the tradespeople, and disburses her own and her husband's charities. In addition to all this she glances through the London dailies, marking such articles as she deems advisable for her husband to read, and during his absences transacts his routine busness with the aid of his secretaries.

ness with the aid of his secretaries A pretty incident is reported of royal lov ers, the King and Queen of Italy. Early in the season Queen Margherite asked her royal consort for his opinion as to whether she wa consort for his opinion as to whether save master which must he replied: "This is a matter which requires reflection." Two weeks later came the King's reply in the shape of a box of beautiful white gowns, which he had ordered for his wife from Paris.

Oregon has a girl mail carrier, Miss Minnie Weston, a brave spirited and beautiful girl, just out of her teens. Her route is through a rough and lonely country where wild beasts frequently dispute passage with her, and tramps sometimes appear, only to be warned away by the flash of her revolver. She rides a small, lithe pony, and covers the route four or five times each week.

A Philadelphia authoress, Miss Laura N Ford, has purchased ten acres of land on one of the highest summits of the Green Moun of the highest summers of the Green Moin-tains, in the heart of a wilderness, where she proposes to clear the forest, pioneer fashion, and to found a summer colony. She has chris-tened the place Home, because of the seven mountain pinnacles that tower above it.

Few women have aspired to the manage ment and control of a daily political paper, but Mrs. Frank T. Lynch, wife of the recently de Mrs. Frank T. Lynch, wife of the recently de-ceased editor of the Leavenworth Standard has taken the active business and editoria management of the paper which her husband-built up and edited. She is a young woman with two children, the daughter of a family o-journalists, from which she seems to have in herited instincts of the true, refined newspaper character, together with a keen insight into passing affairs and fine perceptions as to the obligations of her new office.

Prof. Ruggero Bonghi has lately succeeded in establishing a successful girls' college near Rome, under the active patronage of Queen Margherite, whose name it bears. One of its most recent innovations is a special section of instruction in practical agriculture and dairy work.

Mrs. H. J. Langdon of Lassen county, the woman stage driver of the Sierras, owns a stage line that extends for several hundred stage line that extends for several hundred miles through the mountains, employs scores of horses and vehicles, and carries the United States mail, merchandise, and passengers. She is an exclient whip, and, seated on the box of her wagon, manipulates the lines, controlling four or more horses, as gracefully as the famous Hank Monk, Mrs. Langdon has other kinds of active business to manage besides her stage line, and sees nothing incompatible in a woman's succeeding in this field, in which even experienced men frequently find difficulties.

Our popular story of the city man's chile who only knew her father as "the gentleman who comes here Sunday and carves the joint' who comes here study and varyes the joint is matched by a London saying, now going the rounds, in which the fashionable mother says to her unfashionable visitor's query as to the baby's age: "Well, really, if you are going to ask that sort of question, I'll better send for the nurse."

The women teachers of St. Paul. Minn., re ceive equal salaries with the men, another instance of the proverbial Western justice to and appreciation of women which the older civilization of the East is too conservative to follow.

Miss Elizabeth Boyce is the only young woman who takes the Columbia College B. A. degree this year. Miss Boyce is not a Barnard College student, but she receives the regular Columbia degree, and has her name printed on the commencement programme in the list of graduates and in regular alphabetical order. Miss Boyce took the full curriculum regulared in Latin, Greek, and mathematica, modern languages, and political science with-

In one of the Protestant Episcopal diof Michigan a recent convention struck out the word "male" from the constitutional pro-vision relating to the election of parish war-dens and vestrymen.

Millinery is the special talent of the Queen of Denmark and of her three daughters, the Empress of Russia, the Princess of Wales, and the Duchess of Cumberland.

M. Tietgen, the well-known Danish finacier has appointed as manager of one of his large farms a woman graduate of the Denmark Ag-ricultural College. This is the first instance of woman's recognition in the Department of Agriculture.

Mabel Besant, sister of the novelist, is an enthusiastic tricycle rider, enjoying a thirty or forty-mile svin with a companion.

It is gratifying to read the frequent notices of woman's progress in the composition of music, a field in which she has gained little distinction heretofore. Among the little distinction heretofore. Among the successful and original woman composers of the day is Mrs. H. A. Beach, who has completed her "Festival Jubilate" for orchestra and chorus to be presented at the dedication of the Exposition in October. She has also nearly completed her aris and recitative from Schillers. "Marie Stuart." and is engaged on an oratorio. The young Italian composer and pianist, Signorian Virginia Mariani, has received signal distinction at the centenary fetes held in honor of Rossini. Her "Apotheosis of Rossini" has been considered worthy of a prize by the committee, and is to be performed by this young composer and her two sisters, as harpist and violinist, the latter being scarcely more than a child.

Queen Liliuokalani has an income, as Queen of Hawaii, of \$20,000 and a revenue from the crown lands of \$200,000 more. Her standing army consists of sixty-four men, three of whom are Generals.

A choir of ladies, wearing cassocks, surplices and mortar board caps, has been introduced at Marylebone, and is producing excellent music.

Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson of Muscogee, L. T. has completed the translation of the New Testament from the original Greek into the Creek language. The University of Ohio has con-ferred upon her the degree of Doctor of Phi-losophy in recognition of her scholarly attain-ments.

It is hinted by those in authority that Princess Bismarck is largely responsible for the present attitude of her husband toward Gen. Von Caprivi, at whom the loyal wife is furiously indignant on account of the dismissal of her husband in the General's favor. If this be true we may yet witness another configra-tion lighted by the blaze of a woman's jealousy.

Herr Schaffmeyer of Germany pronounces the American husband "a beast of burden always at work and trying to make money. without a thought of resting or enjoying the fruits of his labors in his old age. The woman fruits of his labors in his old age. The woman knows how to enjoy; she pays much attention to her dreas, and even in straitened circumstances she can appear to greater advantage than the women of any other nation." The compliment in the last phrase is doubtless intended to sugar coat the pill, but how the writer can pronounce our women as "cool and calculating, rather than of passionate and overflowing heart," is not easy to understand. Another phase which seems to disturb the phlegmatic serenity of our German friend is that "the darning of stockings is an unknown art to the American woman, and that their lack of thrift speedily contaminates the careful German house frau who takes up her residence in this country."

By issuing no notice of the ceremony until within a few hours of the event the authorities were able to confer upon Mile. Jeanne Chauvin the degree to which her examinations Chauvin the degree to which her examinations in the Ecole de Droit entitled her. This, it will be remembered, it was impossible to accomplish at the regular time, owing to the disturbance and confusion created by a crowd of curious students, who attempted to enter the room where the exemony was held. It seems odd that a woman doctor should be such an exciting novelty in Paris, where, twenty years ago, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson obtained her degree of M. D. and the three great faculties of medicine afford such generous opportunities to women.

The Council of the Royal Geographical Sc clety in England has determined to admit women as members. Two medals have been granted by this society to women, one to Lady Franklin in commemoration of her husband's discoveries, and the other, more justly, to Mrs Mary Somerville as a recognition of her valuable contributions to geographical science.

The distinguishing mark of a real Parisian toilet is a touch of black, deftly added. A foliet is a touch of black, deally added a favorite method of its arrangement with slight women is to make a belt with loops of ribbon hanging about the waist, which gives a pleasing fulness to the slight figure and is suggestive of Venetian slashings.

Striking among the novelties for country tip of the snowy parasol to the shoes of white linen or ooze leather, which are worn with white silk stockings and peep out from the lace-edged ruffles of white surah petticoats.

The accordion-plaited blouse is a new and popular factor in the fleid. There is no llning except in the little round yoke, from which the platted fulness falls longer than the waist line, and is caught up beneath a folded belt finished with a rosette on one side.

Green and white is the combination most fancied for outdoor wear on hot days, green of the tint of the foliage in sashes and shoulder knots, and sheer fine lawn, as purely white and thin as a bishop's sleeve, for the frock make the protiest afternoon gowns for young ladies, or older matrons who retain the much-to-be-desired sienderness of figure and deli-eacy of skin common to young American

Yellow is a particularly favorite color this summer, and, if carefully chosen, suits blondes and brunettes alike. There is one tone of clear pale, primrose yellow, especially becom-ing to a dark complexion, which will take the delicacy out of a fair one. A peculiar green-ish tint of yellow, well suited to the sweet pea tinting of blondes, no brunette should at-tempt. summer, and, if carefully chosen, suits blondes

The height of fashion in Paris is dark blue used in combination with emerald green, so we may be prepared for the appearance of this somewhat incongruous combination in autumn fabrics.

"How shall I make the sleeves?" is the leading question among the unfortunate beings who are not able to complete their summer wardrobes. For women with fair, well-rounded wrists and dimpled elbows the Marle Antoinette sleeve is a favorite choice, for its broadfull flounce about the clow falls well away from the arm. Women with narrow shoulders do well to make the long, close sleeves that are finished with huge puffs at the shoulder. Then there are the tight, wrinkled sleeves, gathered to a little ruffle on the inside seam, for plump, fair arms. There are close sleeves to the elbow, with a deep overhanging puff reaching to the shoulder; there are others formed of a succession of puffs or a succession of ruffles, one overhanging the other, and there are the slashed Venetian sleeves with pullings through of contrasting color. Indeed, there are almost as many styles of sleeve as of sheep the success and distinction of the gown. wardrobes. For women with fair, well-rounded

Russian colors promise to be the popular tints for early autumn, and they are emer-alds, a duli blue, a deep red, and black.

Ubiquity is fatal to any fashion, consequent ly the shoulder frills of lace which have deco rated every sort of gown, from zephyr to vel-vet, are being replaced in some dresses by chemisettes of exquisitely fine India lawn drawn up on baby ribbon, and in others by fichus of India muslin, edged with tiny gath-ered frills, and worn with their ends tucked into the belt.

Some of the newest gowns designed for wo men who are weary of the monotony of sheath akirts have deep Spanish flounces added to the bell-shaped skirts, which are not lined, and are made without a petticoat.

Delicately figured bengaline silks are among the dainty novelties for the coming season.
For church, visiting, reception, and high teas
bengaline is the favorite material, and it supplants cloth and even crepon in popularity. Velvet sleeves have come into favor again.

and, oddly enough, are seen in tea gowns and dressy home toilets of delicately tinted lawn. The sleeves are cut in fancifully flowing Many modish white wool gowns display

elecvas of green velvet, that being the only bit

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

An improved system of wooden pavemen is described in the Revue Praigue des Travaux Publics, one of the principal points in which consists of a concrete foundation six inches in thickness, and made with three hundred to four hundred and forty pounds of Portland cement to a mixture of nine cubic feet of sand cement to a mixture of nine cubic feet of sand and twenty-seven cubic feet of gravel; as soon as this has set the concrete is covered with a seven-saixteenths inch layer of mortar composed of six hundred and sixty pounds of Portland cement to every thirty-five cubic feet of sand, and left to harden for two or three days, the blocks being then set in rows separated from each other by a space three-sighths of an inch wide. The cracks are filled with cement mortar, and a layer of porphyritic stone, one and a half inch thick, spread over the pavement, such a layer being, of course, soon driven into the wood by the action of the wheels. Provision is made for the expansion of the wood, and for this reason in wide roadways a space of about two inches wide is left open along the sidewalk and afterward filled with sand. In a roadway 131 feet wide an expansion of no less than sixteen inches was observed to have taken piace in fifteen days, the blocks being very dry. With blocks six inches high, three inches thick, and eight and one-half inches long, the duration claimed is about seven or eight years under heavy traffic.

In a discussion before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, Edinburgh, on the best methods of using hoisting machines, a paper was read by one of the members, the purpose of which was to show, in the author's opinion, the advantage of electricity over the direct use of steam and other means of transmitting power to cranes. According to this authority the modern electromotor is a highly efficient machine, its efficiency in transmitting power rising as high as ninety per cent: Insmall installations, in which the dynames are driven direct by steam engines, eighty per cent of the useful effects of the steam engine is given out by the dyname, and, where a large engine is employed driving machinery in a workshop, the power expended on the dyname being in such case only a fraction of the whole, the useful effect will be still greater, or about eighty-five per cent, and the loss in transmission will not exceed two per cent. Dealing with the application of motors to derrick cranes, the remark was made that certain drawbacks to the use of steam derricks are in great measure connected with the boiler. use of steam and other means of transmitting

Comparative experiments made with a view to ascertain the kind of stone best adapted for roads show that the specific gravity of

is really no indication whatever of its for such a purpose, slate, for example, weighing 175 pounds per cubic foot, and pure mica. weighing about 183 pounds, being entirely unweighing about 163 pounds, being entirely unserviceable. It is thought by some that trap
rock has no superior for this use, after this
coming felcite, and next in order is granite,
though in regard to the latter there is to be
considered the difference in quality that exists,
the kind containing hornbiends being preferable to that with mica: the latter sort is soft,
rendering it much inferior to the former.

M. Le Chatelier, a French metallurgist states that, by means of his pyrometer, he has discovered that the temperatures which coour in melting steel, and in other industrial operations, have been overestimated. These exaggerations are due, he says, to severa causes, there being, when estimates of temperature disagree, a natural tendency to adon the highest, because of the desire to establish some sort of proportionality between the light emitted from a heated body, the amount of fuel required, and the temperature. According, however, to M. Le Chateller's investigations, the fact is that both the amount of light emitted from a body and the quantity of fuel required to heat it increase much more rapidly than the temperature. The calorimetric method has been that most frequently adopted for determining high temperatures, the assumption being made in this case that the specific heat of the iron rods or balls used is constant, which assumption is inaccurate. In the case of the flame of the Bessemer converter, the temperature of the issuing flame has been recorded as two thousand degrees Cent. because platinum appears to melt rapidly in it. This, again, does not coincide with M. Chateller's experiments, the fact being, as ascertained by him, that platinum does not fuse in the flame, but only appears to do so on account of its alloying itself with drops of moiten steel carried over by the blast.

One of the most striking improvements in the highest, because of the desire to establish

One of the most striking improvements in halt manufacture at present is the rarity with which riveting is resorted to, it being found that a double belt well cemented, is good for all ordinary purposes, rendering rivets super-fluous; at the same time, fastenings such as endless copper wire screws, which do not obstruct the surface or unnecessarily stiffen the belt, are an advantage, this being especially belt, are an advantage, this being especially so when the belt comes in contact with water or too much oil, as such fastening prevents the belt from coming apart and holds the leather firmly together. All main driving belts over forty inches in width have to be made in sections, consisting of two or more pieces of leather cemented together—that is, the average hide for belting does not contain more that forty inches in width of solid leather suited for belting, very rarely exceeding this, and, therefore, wide main belts are necessarily made in sections; ordinarily, too, the pieces are not lapped parallel, but simply butted; according to this, a 60-inch double belt receives two 30-inch pieces or the first layer, laid side by side, and a 30-inch piece over the centre of the two lower pieces to break the joint, and two 15-inch. inch piece over the centre of the two lower pieces to break the joint, and two 15-inch pieces on top of each edge of the lower layer to complete the width, and thus the leather is cemented together.

Another method has been proposed for the production of artificial stone. Blocks of granite which have been subjected to a sufficient degree of heat to disintegrate the particles are pulverized to a certain fineness, and are then, with the addition of a certain material, trans formed into a mortar. This material is then passed through a pug mill, where the ingredients undergo a thorough mixing, preparatory to being moulded. After being moulded into the various forms desired—bricks, tiles &c., the latter are carefully dried, then placed in a kiln and heated to 4.000° F., by which process the particles are fused together, the result being a stone of much more durability, it is claimed, than marble. It is also of uniform texture, strong, not susceptible to the action of fire or heat, may be readily cut and fitted, and caused to resemble either light or dark granite, or other colors if desired. passed through a pug mill, where the ingredi-

## For Summer Cookery

ROYAL Baking Powder will be found the greatest of helps. With least labor and trouble it makes bread, biscuit and cake of finest flavor, light, sweet, appetizing, and assuredly digestible and wholesome.

STEAM YACHTS ALL THE PASEROD. Some Costly Boats Plying Setween New York and Suburban Places.

H. M. Flagler's steam yacht Alicia is one of the most costly and handsomely turnished boats of her class in the world. She is a white boat, 172 feet long. She is fitted with triple expansion engines and is very fast. She is said to have cost \$270,000. Mr. Flagler has a delightful summer home on Orienta Point just above the Larchmont Yacht Club house. He comes into town every morning on his yacht and returns in the afternoon. A few minutes before 8 o'clock in the morning, rais or shine, the launch leaves the Alicia and goes over to the dock just by Mr. Flagler's house. Mr. Flagler is taken out to the big steamer; her anchor is weighed immediately, and she starts for the city. Sometimes Mr. Flagler is H. M. Flagler's steam yacht Alicia is one of starts for the city. Sometimes Mr. Flagler is alone, and at other times he is accompanie by Mrs. Flagler or friends. Anchoris dropped again off East Twenty-sixth street, and the launch lands the passengers at the float of the New York Yacht Club. At 4 o'clock in the af-ternoon the return trip is made, Larchmont being reached shortly after 5 o'clock.

There are more steam yachts now to be seen in New York harbor than ever before. Each of the large yacht clubs has quite a number. and the New York Yacht Club has a finer fleet than any other club in the world. The majority of these boats are of medium size and are not extravagantly built, but some of them are regular floating palaces. This year a great many small boats have been built. They vary in size from 40 to 70 feet, very few of them running over 100 feet. They are used exten-sively as ferryboats. From early spring until he snow flies these fast little yachts and many of the big floating palaces can be seen coming down the Hudson River, up the bay, or down the East River, from points on the Sound every morning, with passengers to New York city, and returning in the afternoon. This is afford it. The owner can get on his yachs early in the morning; his breakfast is prepared for him, and he can eat it while journeyon the quarter deck and read the morning newspapers, or, if he wants to take a little exercise, he can take hold of the wheel and steer

Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger has a handsome house built at the entrance to Oyster Bay on the Sound. He can't the house
"Idlesse." Last year Col. Oruger had the
steam yacht Allegra built, and now ever har
she can be seen going up the Sound and colors

she can be seen going sp the Sound and cover the Colonel lands. The Allegra is a small, white boat, but she is very fast, and her salcon is very comfortable. She can make the journey to the dock at "Idlesse" from New York in less an two hours.

L. C. Benedict comes into town on the Oneida whenever his business calls him. The Oneida is not as regular in its trips as some of the other boats. The Benedict summer house is "The Maples," at Greenwich, Conn., and the Oneida lies off the Indian Harbor Hotel. She makes her landing in this city at East Twenty-sixth street. The Oneida is 138 feet long, and was built by John Boach & Son at Chester. Pa.

The largest boat that comes down the Hudson is J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair. The Ogranic was built last; ear on the Delaware River and is 238 feet long. She cost a small fortune and is handsomely fitted up. She is painted black and has a rellow smokestack, which makes it very easy to distinguish her. The Morgan summer house is "Cragstone" at

and is handsomely fitted up. She is painted black and has a reliow emokestack, which makes it very easy to distinguish her. The Morgan summer house is "Cragstone," at Highland Falls. The Corsair makes her landings at a private float owned by Mr. Morgan, at the foot of West Forty-second street, adjoining the West Shore ferry.

The Cosette, owned by C. C. Worthington, runs nearly every day from Irvington to the Battery. She is a pretty little white boat, built by Herreshoff, and is just a little short of 100 feet long. She is one of the fastest of the small boats that come down the Hudson.

Everybody who has been on the Sound knows the big steam yacht Tillie. She was formerly the Polynia, owned by James Gordon Bennett. W. H. Starbuck bought her, cut her in half and added 22 more feet to her amidships, making her 177 feet long. She is an iron steamer with three masts, and is schooner-rigged. Every one knows the Tillie by the peculiar way in which her gaffi peak up. Mr. Starbuck's house is at live, and he comes down almost daily to East Twenty-sixth street and returns in the afternoon, A short time ago Mr. Starbuck bought the Viking, the steam yacht formerly owned by Samuel J. Tilden. He is said to have chartered the Tillie to some other parties, and will use the Viking in her place.

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